

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents some topics related to the background of the study, statements of the problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of the key terms.

1.1 Research Background

Due the fact that the English provides what people need, many institutions, both formal and informal offers English learning in depth. Therefore, people who work in this institution must be able to translate the material used in teaching and learning process in a best way. The materials needed to be translated include types of text, such as; text descriptive, argumentative, narrative, or expository using article, journal, or even poems, song, and Quran for completing literature subject's needs. In addition, song, poem, and Quran are categorized as some crucial literary works to be translated. Translating poetry, song, and the Quran are difficult things to do, because the translators must consider several aspects to make them look more natural for the reader.

The translators need to be well-prepared facing some problematic words and other language features that may confuse them during the process of translating. Robinson (2003) stated professional translators need to be able to examine a problematic word or phrase or syntactic structure or cultural assumption carefully, with full analytical awareness of the problem and its possible solutions. In other words, shifting in translation helps to avoid the loss of idea in translating process of certain patterns of the text

The focus in translation is not only about how to transfer the meaning from source text (ST) to target text (TT), but also how to give clear meaning to audiences for understanding the text

better (Nida, 2001:2). Moreover, the translation function is to keep human communication going on, especially in international communication. It engages the prospective translators understand well about the issue of shifts in translation. It can be a barrier for the prospective translators to begin translating any kind of written text, especially for translating Quran, one of the considered untranslatability texts in translation studies. Qodry (2015) affirmed that translating the Quran from Arabic into other languages is accompanied by many linguistic problems because no two languages are identical either in the meaning or the context of the sentence.

Moreover, from the above explanation, there are some examples of studies in the field of translation. One example of the translation study is done by Setyabudi (2016) focused on translating the songs from Indonesian to English. He has depicted that factors affecting the occurrence of the shift in translation version of *Indonesian Song* coming from linguistic aspect.

Another studies come from the analysis of Quran. Here, there are two studies conducted by Qodry (2015) Motion Events: between English and Indonesian Language Version of Holy Quran Chapter 30 and Maharani (2017) Lexical and Contextual Meaning in English-Indonesian Version of the Holy Qur'an Surah At Taubah verse 5, 29, 73, and 123 Interpreted by Saheeh International and Ministry of Religion. Further, Mustaghfiroh (2016) conducted Cross-Linguistic Study between English and Indonesia Translation Version of Al-Quran Surah Al Baqarah. He found that unit shift is a dominant shift that helped the translators keep the equivalency of the messages both English and Indonesia by changing the word rank. Those previous research have explained that the language in the Quran has its own beauty and uniqueness. Therefore, they made the Quran as one of the media analysis of interest to be examined both in terms of content and style of writing.

Regarding those issues the researcher is interested in conducting a study on translation shift. The further information about translation shift is supposed to be able to educate the prospective translators to be more sensitive and understanding about what shift they have found. Moreover, this study will emphasize on the use of shift in English translation version into Indonesian translation version of Holy Quran. However, the research only focuses on the shifts that occur on narrative in Surah Al-Kahf.

1.2 Research Problems

From the background, this study is entailed by two statements of the problems. They are further formulated as follows:

1. What Kind of translation shifts occur in the translation versions of narrative texts in Surah Al-Kahf?
2. What is the dominant translation shift found in the translation versions of narrative texts in Surah Al-Kahf?

1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the problems of the analysis above, the purposes of the study will be explained as follows:

1. To investigate the kinds of shift occurring in the translator versions of narrative texts in Surah Al-Kahf.
2. To identify the dominant shift found in the translation versions of narrative texts in Surah Al-Kahf.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

In order to avoid excessively large discussion, the analysis of this thesis is focused on category shift covering *structure*, *class*, *unit*, and *intra-system shifts* and to identify the dominant shift. Meanwhile, the investigation is limited only to shifts that occur in the translation versions of narrative text in Surah Al-Kahf.

1.5 Research Significances

1. For the students, especially for the prospective translators, this study is expected to expose the beneficial and comprehensive knowledge in regards to the issues of shifts in translation so that they are expected to be well-prepared and eligibly knowledgeable.
2. For the teachers and lecturers, it is supposed to broaden their knowledge related to the shift, so they are able to give a perfect explanation in addition to properly educate the students before being the professional translators. Moreover, for this university, this study is completely supposed to be able to contribute to the need of translation courses.

3. For the further researcher, this study is supposed to brainstorm them the concepts of shift in translation. Besides, it is also expected to give a vision for piloting the coming study related to shift formulated in other translation product.
4. For interested readers, this piece of work is to bring into wider public the beauty of language use an art by Allah through the messages in Holy Quran.

1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

In addition to avoid the misunderstanding of some concepts which have been explained previously, the definition of key terms will be provided as follows:

- a. Translation is the process of transferring the meaning from the source texts covered by foreign language to the audiences' languages covering the target texts.
- b. Translation shift is some changes or deviations that may occur in the translation process. It may be different in agreement, but still in the same receptive system (Cyrus, 2006:1).
- c. Al-Qur'an is the holy scripture of Muslims all over the world which contains many figurative languages, and it is full of dreadfully interesting stories to analyze (Mustaghfiroh, 2016).
- d. Narrative text is a story that focuses on events and phenomena which time as the dominant line in the story. Time is not only the important one but the ordering of the story also become part of the narrative text (Morgan, 2017).
- e. Al-Kahf is also called Ashabul Kahf is the 18th chapter in the Qur'an. This chapter consists of 110 verses, including the Makkiyah surahs. Named Al-kahf which means the cave-dwellers whose story is found in verses 9 to 26 (quran.com).